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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑬ Application number: 92201859.3

⑮ Int. Cl. 5: F25B 49/02

⑯ Date of filing: 24.06.92

⑭ Priority: 01.07.91 IT MI911803

⑯ Date of publication of application:
07.01.93 Bulletin 93/01

⑯ Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR LI LU MC NL
PT SE

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⑯ Linear-power multi-compressor refrigeration system.

⑯ In a linear-power multi-compressor refrigeration system usable for different users, comprising a central refrigeration unit provided with a plurality of motor-compressor units (11,12,13) of different unit power arranged in parallel between a suction manifold (14) and a delivery manifold (15), there are provided an inverter (17) and an associated dedicated or programmable logic system (16), which

selectively control the activation of the individual motor-compressor units (11,12,13) to achieve a linearly increasing and/or decreasing power, and maintain it equal to that required by the users. Preferably the motor-compressor units (11,12,13) are three in number, of which two (11,12) are of high power and one (13) is of low power.

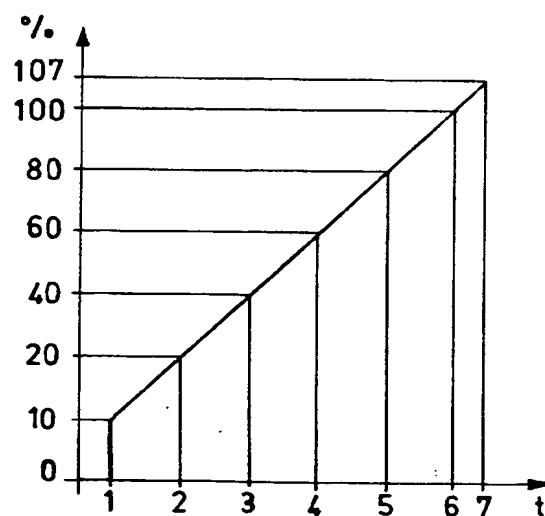


Fig.3

EP 0 521 551 A1

This invention relates to a linear-power multi-compressor refrigeration system.

Refrigeration systems are known in which the actual central refrigeration unit comprises a plurality of motor-compressor units, which are of different power to achieve maximum energy efficiency.

The provision of motor-compressor units of different power means that for the various requirements during operation, a small number of power values in discrete steps are available based on the possible combinations of the various motor-compressor unit powers. In this respect, it is well known that with currently used systems it is not possible to achieve a power output variation which is linearly continuous either upwards or downwards.

It would be possible to achieve a linearly continuous power output variation by combining with each motor-compressor unit an inverter to correlate its operation, however the cost of a single inverter is greater than the cost of an individual motor-compressor unit. The object of the present invention is to provide a multi-compressor refrigeration system comprising individual motor-compressor units of different power which is of simple construction and contained cost, while at the same time providing linearly continuous power variation to satisfy the requirement at any given time.

This object is attained according to the present invention by providing a linear-power multi-compressor refrigeration system usable for different users, essentially comprising a central refrigeration unit provided with a plurality of motor-compressor units of different unit power arranged in parallel between a suction manifold and a delivery manifold, characterised in that with said refrigeration system there is associated an inverter controlled by a relative dedicated or programmable logic system, which selectively controls the activation of the individual motor-compressor units to achieve a power selectively increasing linearly, and maintains it equal to the requirement of the users.

Preferably there are three motor-compressor units in the refrigeration system, of which two are of high power and the third is of low power.

In a further preferred embodiment the two high-power motor-compressor units are each of about 40% of the total power and the low-power motor-compressor unit is of about 20% of the total power.

The structural and functional characteristics and the advantages of a refrigeration system according to the present invention will be more apparent from the description given hereinafter by way of non-limiting example with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an operating curve of a known refrigeration system;

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of a refrigeration system according to the present invention; and

Figure 3 is an operating curve of the refrigeration system of Figure 2.

With reference to Figure 1, which as stated represents an operating curve of a refrigeration system of known type using three motor-compressor units of different power, it can be seen that stepped power values of only limited number are available to satisfy the various refrigeration requirements.

Such a system provides powers which are either partly unused for determined requirements or prove insufficient for these requirements. Only rarely does the power available correspond to that effectively required.

The present invention therefore provides a multi-compressor refrigeration system shown schematically in Figure 2 in terms of those components concerning the present description, and which is usable for any users.

The refrigeration system comprises essentially a central refrigeration unit provided with a plurality of motor-compressor units, these being three in number in the illustrated example and indicated by 11, 12 and 13 respectively, which are of different unit power and are arranged in parallel between a suction manifold 14 and a delivery manifold 15. The system according to the present invention is characterised in that an inverter 17 is associated with a central dedicated or programmable logic system 16 to selectively activate and operate the individual motor-compressor units 11, 12 and 13.

Such an arrangement enables a power to be obtained which selectively increases linearly, and enables it to be maintained equal to the particular requirement of the users, not shown.

This operation will be more apparent from the curve of Figure 3, which relates to the system of Figure 2.

It will be assumed that the two motor-compressor units 11 and 12 are of high power, for example each equal to 40% of the total power, and that the motor-compressor unit 13 is of low power, ie equal to about 20% of the total power.

The horizontal axis of the curve represents the times at which the motor-compressor units are activated and the vertical axis represents the percentage of the available power.

It can be seen that by means of the dedicated or programmable logic system 16, the compressor 13 is initially activated at time t_1 operating at 25 Hz to hence reach a power equal to 10% of the total power. If the power requirement increases, the power can be increased linearly by varying the feed voltage frequency up to 50 Hz to obtain 20% of the total power (time t_2). To further increase the

delivered refrigeration power alternative methods can be used. Either the compressor 13 can be fed at a frequency of 60 Hz (to hence obtain 21.5% of the total power), it being necessary to wait a certain time Δt to be sure that the requirement is not a transient, or the compressor 13 can be turned off and the compressor 12 be fed via the same inverter at a frequency of 25 Hz, corresponding to 20% of the total power (time t_2).

It is hence possible to continue to linearly increase the delivered power by varying the frequency up to 50 Hz (time t_3) to obtain a power equal to 40% of the total power. To further increase the delivered refrigeration power either the compressor 12 can be fed at a frequency of 60 Hz (to hence obtain 47% of the total power) and waiting a certain time Δt to be sure that the requirement is not a transient, or the compressor 13 can be activated and the feed frequency of the compressor 12 be reduced to 25 Hz (the result again being 40% of the total power, and delivered at time t_3). The delivered power can then be increased linearly by varying the frequency up to 50 Hz (time t_4) to hence obtain a power equal to 60% of the total power. A similar method can be used to further increase the delivered refrigeration power.

In this respect, either the compressor 12 can be fed at a frequency of 60 Hz (to hence obtain 67% of the total power) and waiting a certain time Δt to be sure that the requirement is not a transient, or the compressor 13 can be switched off and the compressor 11 be activated, the feed frequency of the compressor 12 then being reduced to 25 Hz (the result again being 60% of the total power, and delivered at time t_4). The delivered power can then be increased linearly by varying the frequency up to 50 Hz (time t_5) to hence obtain a power equal to 80% of the total power.

To further increase the delivered refrigeration power, either the compressor 12 can be fed at a frequency of 60 Hz (to hence obtain 87% of the total power) and waiting a certain time Δt to be sure that the requirement is not a transient, or the compressor 13 can be activated and the feed frequency of the compressor 12 be reduced to 25 Hz (the result again being 80% of the total power, and delivered at time t_5). The delivered power can then be increased linearly by varying the frequency up to 50 Hz (time t_6) to hence obtain a power equal to 100% of the total power.

It is possible to achieve a further 7% (ie 107%) of delivered power by feeding the compressor 12 at a frequency of 60 Hz.

By this means the power of the refrigeration system can be selectively increased linearly by completely utilizing the capability of the system itself without any wastage, the power being maintained equal to the user requirement.

In the foregoing description and drawings a given number of motor-compressor units and compressor powers have been considered, but these are not binding and can be varied in terms of numbers and individual powers, provided that in general a low-power motor-compressor unit and further high-power motor-compressor units are provided and that all these are connected to and operated by a single inverter.

As stated heretofore, the present invention therefore provides a system of linearly variable power having a cost reduced to a minimum, it being composed essentially of usual motor-compressor units and a single inverter.

Claims

1. A linear-power multi-compressor refrigeration system usable for different users, comprising a central refrigeration unit provided with a plurality of motor-compressor units of different unit power arranged in parallel between a suction manifold and a delivery manifold, characterised in that with said refrigeration system there is associated an inverter controlled by a relative dedicated or programmable logic system, which selectively controls the activation of the individual motor-compressor units to achieve a power which selectively increases linearly, and maintains it equal to the requirement of the users.
2. A refrigeration system as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that said motor-compressor units are three in number, of which two are of high power and the third is of low power.
3. A refrigeration system as claimed in claim 1, characterised by consisting of at least two high-power motor-compressor units and one low-power motor-compressor unit.
4. A refrigeration system as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that said two high-power motor-compressor units are each of about 40% of the total power and said third low-power motor-compressor unit is of about 20% of the total power.

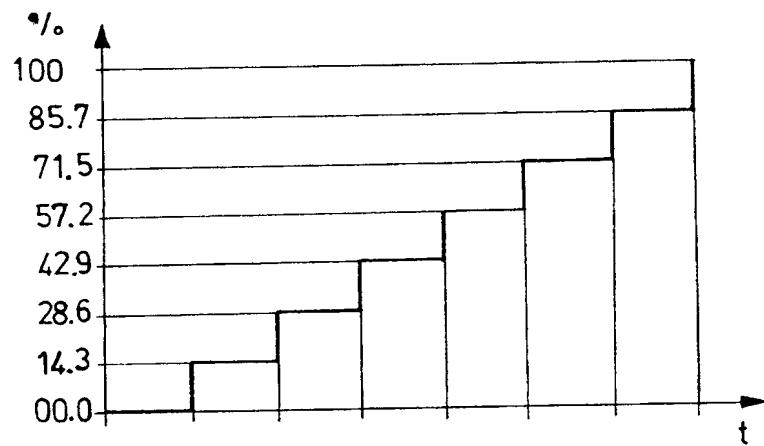


Fig.1

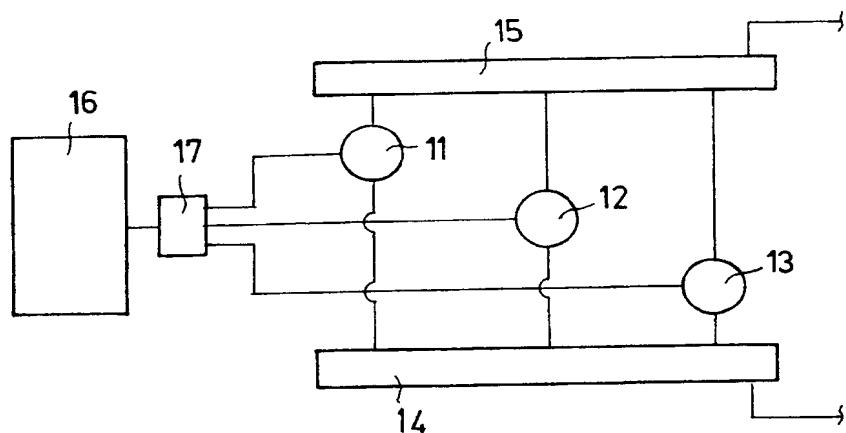


Fig.2

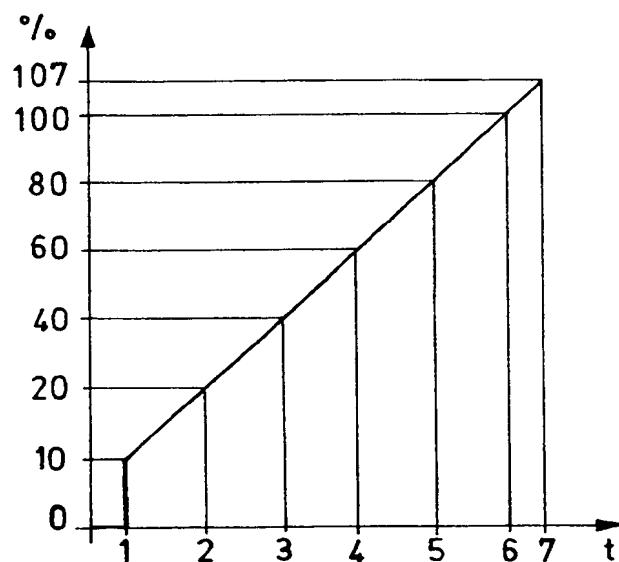


Fig.3

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	US-A-4 535 602 (ALSENZ)	1	F25B49/02
A	* column 2, line 54 - column 9, line 31; figures 1-2 *	2	

Y	GB-A-2 196 759 (HITACHI)	1	
	* page 1, line 112 - page 5, line 62; figures 1-10 *		
A	US-A-4 384 462 (OVERMAN)	1,2	
	* column 4, line 10 - column 12, line 57; figures 1-8 *		
A	GB-A-2 209 851 (TOSHIBA)	1	
	* page 5, line 2 - page 11, line 27; figures 1-7 *		
A	US-A-4 633 672 (PERSEM)	1	
	* column 3, line 28 - column 17, line 44; figures 1-13 *		
A	US-A-2 274 336 (LAMMERS)	1-3	
	* page 1, right column, line 17 - page 5, left column, line 5; figures 1-2 *		
P,X	EP-A-0 444 332 (ARNEG)	1	
	* column 2, line 13 - column 4, line 4; figures 1-3 *		
A	US-A-2 453 095 (MCGRATH)		
A	US-A-4 787 211 (SHAW)		

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of compilation of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	30 SEPTEMBER 1992	BOETS A.F.J.	
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